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(54) **PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PREPARING AND PRESENTING A TISSUE SAMPLE FOR HISTOLOGICAL STUDY**

VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUR HERSTELLUNG UND PRÄSENTATION EINER
GEWEBEPROBE FÜR DIE HISTOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT DE PREPARER ET DE PRESENTER UN ECHANTILLON
DE TISSU EN VUE DE SON EXAMEN HISTOLOGIQUE

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Description

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for embedding and presenting tissue samples for histological examination and, more particularly, a method for preparing a tissue sample for microscopic examination.

2. Prior Art

[0002] A procedure for preparing tissue samples for microscopic examination by embedding the tissue in paraffin and slicing the paraffin-embedded tissue into thin layers with a microtome for mounting on a slide is well known in the art. Preparatory to embedding, the tissue is pretreated in various solutions selected in accordance with the particular examination being conducted. Typically, prior to paraffin embedding, the tissue sample is fixed, dehydrated, cleared, infiltrated with molten paraffin and, depending on the test, stained.

[0003] In order to impregnate the tissue sample, the sample is dehydrated, most commonly with isopropyl alcohol, and then immersed in liquid paraffin. The step of paraffin impregnation normally takes place at ambient pressure and at a temperature slightly higher than the melting point of the embedding material. In the event that the embedding material is paraffins, the melting point lies approximately between 50 degrees C. and 58 degrees C. The replacement of the isopropyl alcohol contained in the tissue of the tissue samples with paraffin is effected by dissolving the isopropyl alcohol in paraffin such that the concentration of the paraffin increases in the tissue sample. When the paraffin solidifies, thin sections can be sliced from the tissue samples embedded in paraffin block, mounted on a slide and examined under a microscope.

[0004] Berger, in U.S. Patent 5,089,288, discloses a method of impregnating a tissue sample with paraffin in which a tissue sample, which has been fixed with isopropyl alcohol, is maintained under vacuum in a treatment vessel and the molten paraffin and tissue sample are simultaneously subjected to ultrasonic vibration effective to remove the isopropyl alcohol from the tissue sample and to impregnate the tissue sample with the paraffin.

[0005] McCormick, in U.S. Patent 5,665,398, discloses a system for providing an embedded tissue specimen subsequent to fluid treatment of the specimen and preparatory to histological examination. The system includes the combination of a cassette for use in the preparation of tissue specimens for histological examination and an embedding mold having a first cavity for receiving the treated specimen and a second cavity for receiving the cassette. The system includes means for dispensing a predetermined amount of molten wax into the embedding mold.

[0006] U.S. Pat. No. 5,080,869 to McCormick de-

scribes a cassette for efficiently processing tissue samples. The cassette is stackable and can be used for preparing a plurality of specimens. The cassette generally includes a plurality of apertures disposed in the walls of the cassette for passage of processing fluids in a direction both orthogonal and parallel to the plane of the bottom wall of the cassette. The cassette also includes a sloping extension of the front wall of the cassette for ease in placing indicia on the cassette for identification of the sample. Further examples of systems and methods useful for preparing paraffin-impregnated tissue samples for histological examination are disclosed in U.S. Patents 5,843,700, to Kerrod, et al., and 4,569,647 to McCormick.

[0007] A problem with the prior art methods of embedding and sectioning tissue is the clumping of cells such that cells of interest may not be present in a particular field of view. It is, therefore, desirable to have a method for preparing tissue for sectioning such that cells comprising the tissue are more or less evenly distributed on the section mounted on a slide thereby improving the probability of a particular cell type of interest being present in a particular section and field of view.

SUMMARY

[0008] It is a first object of the invention to provide a method for processing a tissue sample for mounting on a slide. It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for preparing a tissue for sectioning wherein the cells comprising the tissue are substantially evenly distributed throughout the tissue preparation and a tissue section derived therefrom.

[0009] It is an overall object of the invention to provide a method for preparing a tissue sample for examination wherein the probability of a cell of interest being disposed within a field of view of the examiner is enhanced when compared with prior art methods of tissue sample preparation.

[0010] The features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims 1 and 4. However the invention itself, both as to organization and method of operation, together with further objects and advantages thereof may be best understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating the sequence of steps used for tissue sample preparation in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of a pipette operable for forming a cylindrical tissue specimen suitable for sectioning.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 are schematic diagrams illus-

trating the sequences of steps of a preferred embodiment using a number of bore holes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0012] The method for preparing a tissue sampling for storage and sectioning is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 1. A tissue sample 10 is prepared for embedding in a solid or semisolid support such as, for example, agarose or paraffins, by immersing the tissue in a suitable fluid medium, or a series of fluid mediums 11, to dehydrate and/or clear the tissue. The dehydrated tissue is then transferred into a volume of molten paraffins 12 and the tissue, which may comprise a cell line, fragmented and disbursed throughout the volume of melt by cell dispersing means 13 such as a sonicator or mechanical agitator. Alternatively, the paraffin/cell slurry is extruded through a warm motionless mixer tube section before entering a cold tube section. The resulting endless plug is homogeneous. Motionless mixers are commercially available tubes or pipes, which force the flowing material to mix while passing various internal obstacles. The tubes often have series of flow dividers placed in different angles in the tube. The tube can be part of a continuous sonicator allowing for large scale homogenizing of the hot and flowing paraffin/cell melt.

[0013] According to one embodiment of the invention the introducing is with the same or different fluid embedding mediums into at least two bore holes and extruding of at least two formed plugs to form a new plug containing at least two plugs. After the cells comprising the tissue are disbursed throughout the volume of melt 14, a pipette 15 having an axial bore is employed to draw the volume of melt into the bore. The volume of melt containing the disbursed tissue is allowed to cool below its melting point within the axial bore. Upon hardening, the cylindrical plug thus formed within the axial bore may be totally or partially extruded from the pipette for storage and/or sectioning. The pipette may also be used to store the tissue. The extruded material may also be further processed as required for other examinations of the tissue such as electron microscopy or fluorescence spectrometry.

[0014] The pipette may be placed in a receiver port 20 in a microtome 21 and a thin disc 22 of the plug 14 extruded from the bore as shown in Figure 2. A microtome blade 23 is advanced to separate the extruded disc from the plug. The disc 22 is then transferred to a support such as a microscope slide 24 for staining and examination. The diameter of the axial bore, and hence, the diameter of the plug and disc, may be "pin-like", having a diameter of -0.1mm. or "wafer-like", with a diameter of -1.5 cm. or even greater. The pipette may be any, preferably rigid, tubular member. Preferred materials are glass and rigid or semi rigid elastomers such as polyethylene, polypropylene or polystyrene. The means for drawing the melt into the axial bore of the tube include vacuum aspiration, centrifugation and capillary action. A preferred means of

vacuum aspiration is a plunger 25 slidably disposed within the axial bore of the tubular member. While traditional paraffins may be used in accordance with the present method, a preferred embedding medium is a hydrophilic gel such as agarose.

[0015] In a variation of the method for preparing a portion of a tissue comprising cells for microscopic examination presented above, the tubular member comprises a polymeric material that remains rigid at the melt temperature of the embedding medium and is easily separable from itself as, for example, by being sliced by a knife blade. The cylindrical plug of embedded tissue within the axial bore of the polymeric tubular member need not be extruded from the bore prior to mounting. In accordance with the alternate method, a portion of tissue is placed into a volume of a fluid embedding medium, then the cells comprising the tissue are disrupted until the cells comprising the portion are distributed substantially homogeneously throughout the volume of molten fluid embedding medium. A portion of the volume of the fluid embedding medium is drawn into the axial bore of the polymeric tubular member and permitted to solidify within the axial bore to form a cylindrical plug. After the cylindrical plug is formed, a portion of the tubular member (containing a portion of the cylindrical plug) is then transversely sliced or otherwise separated from the remainder of the tubular member to form a separated portion. The separated portion, which includes a thin disc of embedded cells circumferentially bounded by and contained within a ring comprising a portion of the polymeric tubular member, is then mounted on a rigid support substrate.

[0016] It is of advantage to make preparations which contain multiple and different tissues or cells.

[0017] In another aspect of the invention, a heated or cold metal block (31) with a number of bore holes (32) connected to movable stoppers (33) in one end can each be filled with the same or different tissues or cells in a suitable liquid (34). By applying sonic waves or other mechanical movements (35) to the entire block, the cells are dispersed evenly in each borehole.

[0018] The metal block is allowed to cool and the liquids solidify in each hole. Applying pressure or pushing (41) the plugs upward or downward partly into a further container (42) attached to the metal block the plugs (43) will stand free and in parallel in the container.

[0019] The container is filled with paraffin with preferable a lower melting point and allowed to solidify by cooling (44) covering the plugs.

[0020] The resulting paraffin or gel is cut (45) or sectioned to give a thin slap of paraffin or gel containing slides (46) from each of the plugs. The thin slice is mounted on slides (47) and further processed as required for examination of tissues in microscopes.

[0021] In accordance with the process of the present invention, the size of the sections can be controlled and the cells comprising the tissue are substantially homogeneously distributed within the plug and, therefore, a section removed therefrom.

[0022] any fluid embedding material that can be solidified after being transferred to the axial bore of the tube such as upon standing, addition of a catalyst to the fluid or UV irradiation may be used in accordance with the present method. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

Claims

1. A method for preparing a portion of a tissue comprising cells for microscopic examination comprising the steps of:

- (a) placing the portion of tissue into a volume of a fluid embedding medium, then
- (b) disrupting said portion until said cells comprised in said portion are distributed substantially homogeneously throughout said volume of said fluid embedding medium; then
- (c) introducing a portion of said volume of said fluid embedding medium into an axial bore in a member; then
- (d) solidifying said portion of fluid embedding medium within said axial bore to form a cylindrical plug; then
- (e) extruding a portion of said cylindrical plug from said axial bore and separating a portion of said cylindrical plug to form a separated portion; then
- (f) mounting said separated portion of said cylindrical plug on a rigid support substrate.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said tissue is a cell line.

3. The method of Claim 1 or 2 wherein the introducing is with the same or different fluid embedding mediums into at least two bore holes; and extruding of said at least two formed plugs to form a new plug containing said at least two plugs;

4. A method for preparing a portion of a tissue comprising cells for microscopic examination comprising the steps of:

- (a) placing the portion of tissue into a volume of a fluid embedding medium, then
- (b) disrupting said portion until said cells comprised in said portion are distributed substantially homogeneously throughout said volume of said fluid embedding medium; then
- (c) introducing a portion of said volume of said fluid embedding medium into an axial bore in a member; then
- (d) solidifying said portion of fluid embedding medium within said axial bore to form a cylindrical

cal plug; then

(e) separating a portion of said member containing a portion of said cylindrical plug from said member to form a separated portion; then

(f) mounting said separated portion of said member and cylindrical plug on a rigid support substrate.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Vorbereiten eines Gewebestücks, das Zellen für eine mikroskopische Untersuchung umfasst, das die folgenden Schritte aufweist:

- (a) Platzieren des Gewebestücks in einem Volumen eines Fluid-Einbettungsmediums, dann
- (b) Zerteilen des Stücks, bis die in dem Stück enthaltenen Zellen im Wesentlichen homogen in dem Volumen des Fluid-Einbettungsmediums verteilt sind; dann
- (c) Einführen eines Teils des Volumens des Fluid-Einbettungsmediums in eine axiale Bohrung in einem Element; dann
- (d) Verfestigen des Teils des Fluid-Einbettungsmediums in der axialen Bohrung, um einen zylindrischen Zapfen zu formen; dann
- (e) Extrudieren eines Teils des zylindrischen Zapfens aus der axialen Bohrung und Abtrennen eines Teiles des zylindrischen Zapfens, um einen abgetrennten Teil zu bilden; dann
- (f) Befestigen des abgetrennten Teils des zylindrischen Zapfens auf einem starren Trägersubstrat,

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Gewebe eine Zelllinie ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Einführen mit demselben oder verschiedenen Fluid-Einbettungsmedia in mindestens zwei Bohrungen erfolgt; und Extrudieren der mindestens zwei geformten Zapfen zum Bilden eines neuen Zapfens, der die mindestens zwei Zapfen enthält.

4. Verfahren zum Vorbereiten eines Gewebestücks, das Zellen für eine mikroskopische Untersuchung umfasst, das die folgenden Schritte aufweist:

- (a) Platzieren des Gewebestücks in einem Volumen eines Fluid-Einbettungsmediums, dann
- (b) Zerteilen des Stücks, bis die in dem Stück enthaltenen Zellen im Wesentlichen homogen in dem Volumen des Fluid-Einbettungsmediums verteilt sind; dann
- (c) Einführen eines Teils des Volumens des Fluid-Einbettungsmediums in eine axiale Bohrung in einem Element; dann

- (d) Verfestigen des Teils des Fluid-Einbettungs-mediums in der axialen Bohrung, um einen zylindrischen Zapfen zu formen; dann
- (e) Abtrennen eines Teils des Elements, das einen Teil des zylindrischen Zapfens aus dem Element enthält, um einen abgetrennten Teil zu bilden; dann 5
- (f) Befestigen des abgetrennten Teils des Elements und des zylindrischen Zapfens auf einem starren Trägersubstrat. 10

Revendications

1. Procédé de préparation d'une partie d'un tissu comprenant des cellules en vue d'un examen microscopique comprenant les étapes consistant à : 15
 - (a) placer la partie de tissu dans un volume d'un milieu d'enrobage fluide, puis 20
 - (b) désintégrer ladite partie jusqu'à ce que lesdites cellules contenues dans ladite partie soient réparties de manière globalement homogène dans tout ledit volume dudit milieu d'enrobage fluide, puis 25
 - (c) introduire une partie dudit volume dudit milieu d'enrobage fluide dans un alésage axial d'un élément, puis
 - (d) Faire se solidifier ladite partie du milieu d'enrobage fluide dans ledit alésage axial pour former un bouchon cylindrique, puis 30
 - (e) extruder une partie dudit bouchon cylindrique à partir dudit alésage axial et séparer une partie dudit bouchon cylindrique pour former une partie séparée, puis 35
 - (f) monter ladite partie séparée dudit bouchon cylindrique sur un substrat de support rigide.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit tissu est une lignée cellulaire. 40
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel l'introduction se fait avec le même milieu d'enrobage fluide ou avec des milieux d'enrobage fluides différents dans au moins deux trous d'alésages, et comprend l'étape consistant à extruder lesdits au moins deux bouchons formés pour former un nouveau bouchon contenant lesdits au moins deux bouchons. 45 50
4. Procédé de préparation d'une partie d'un tissu comprenant des cellules en vue d'un examen microscopique comprenant les étapes consistant à :
 - (a) placer la partie de tissu dans un volume d'un milieu d'enrobage fluide, puis 55
 - (b) désintégrer ladite partie jusqu'à ce que lesdites cellules contenues dans ladite partie soient

- réparties de manière globalement homogène dans tout ledit volume dudit milieu d'enrobage fluide, puis
- (c) introduire une partie dudit volume dudit milieu d'enrobage fluide dans un alésage axial d'un élément, puis
- (d) faire se solidifier ladite partie du milieu d'enrobage fluide dans ledit alésage axial pour former un bouchon cylindrique, puis
- (e) séparer une partie dudit élément contenant une partie dudit bouchon cylindrique par rapport audit élément pour former une partie séparée, puis,
- (f) monter ladite partie séparée dudit élément et ledit bouchon cylindrique sur un substrat de support rigide.

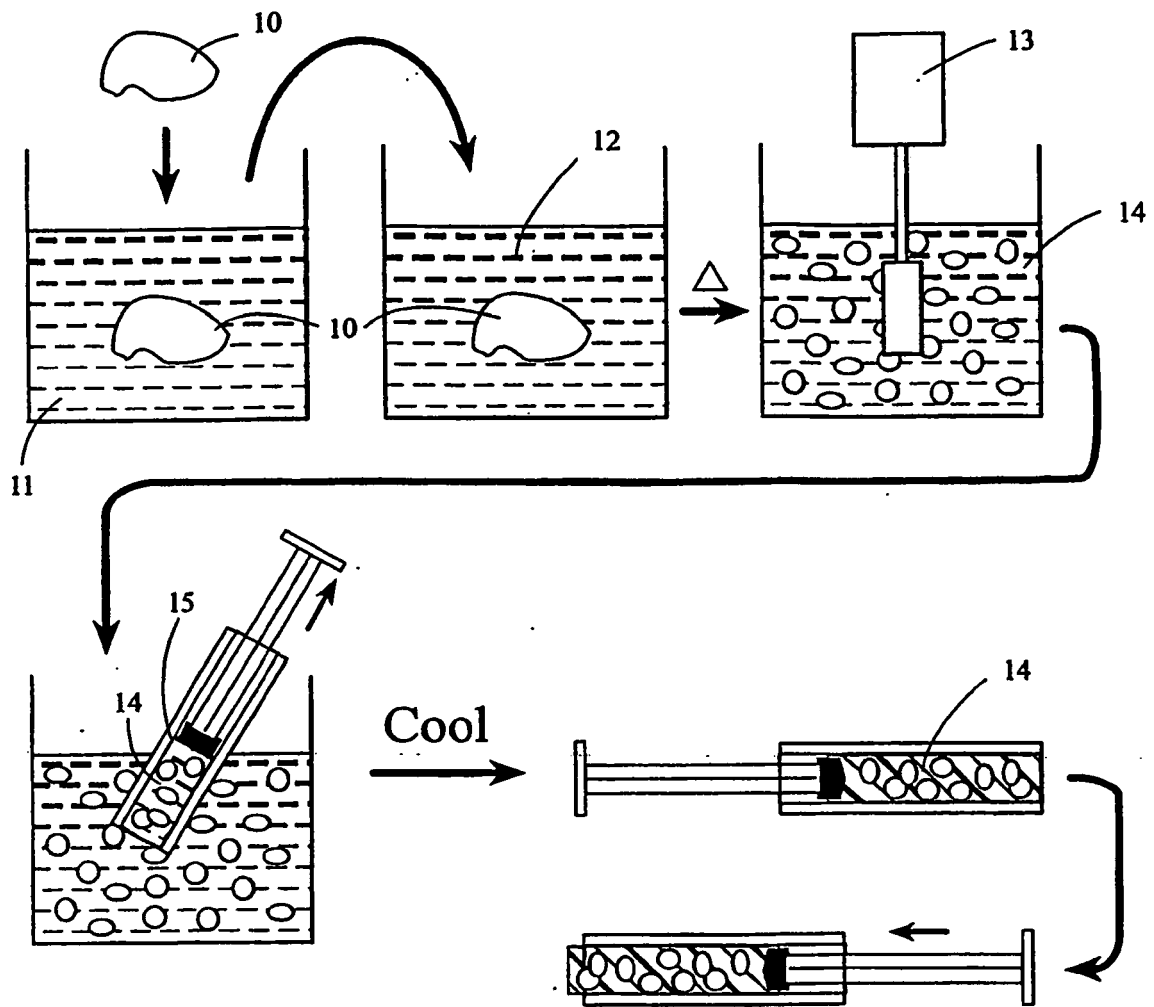


Figure 1

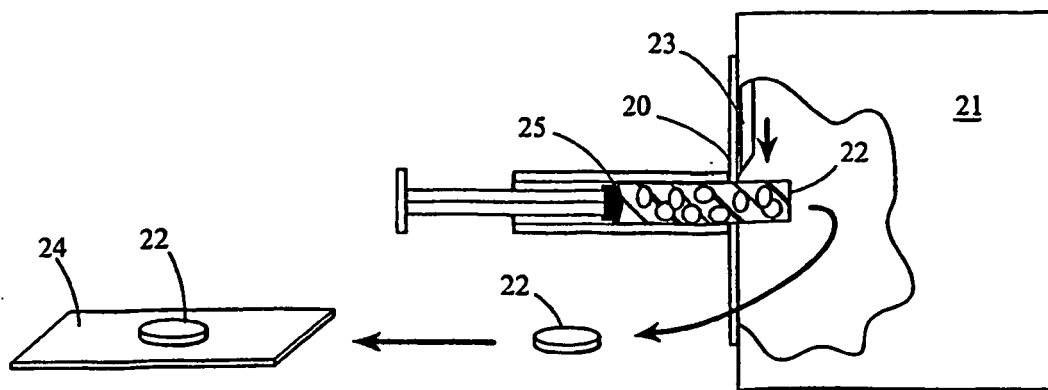


Figure 2

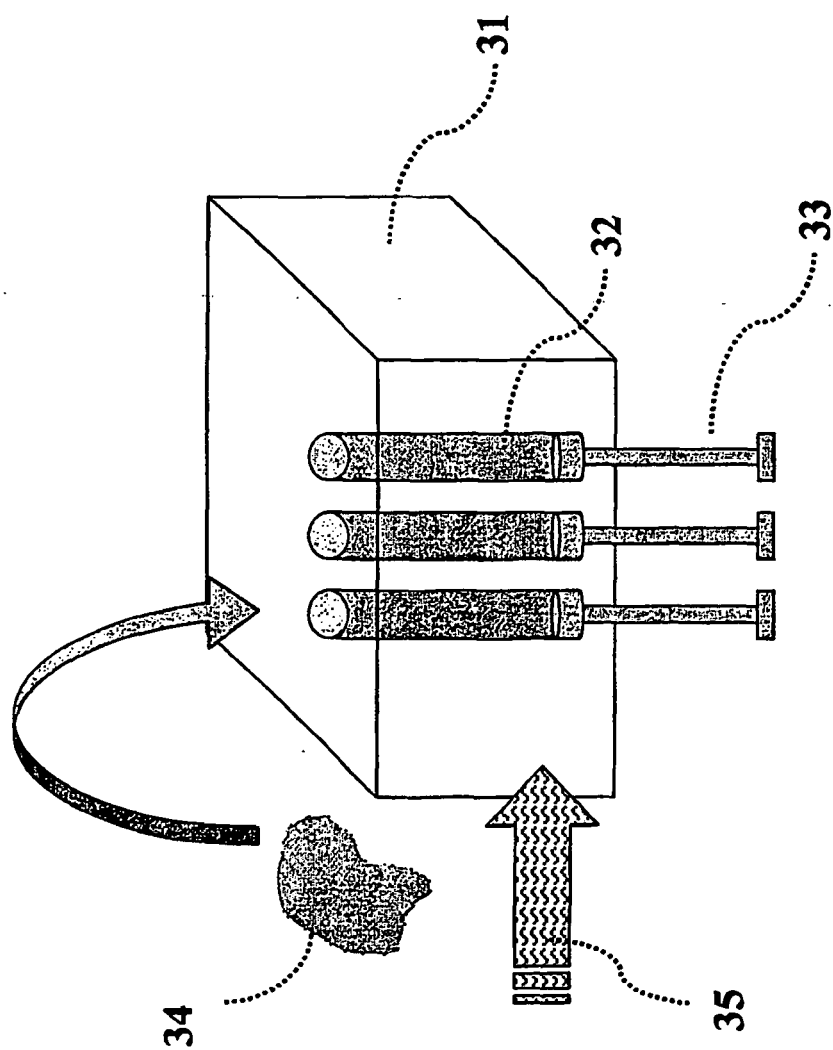


Figure 3

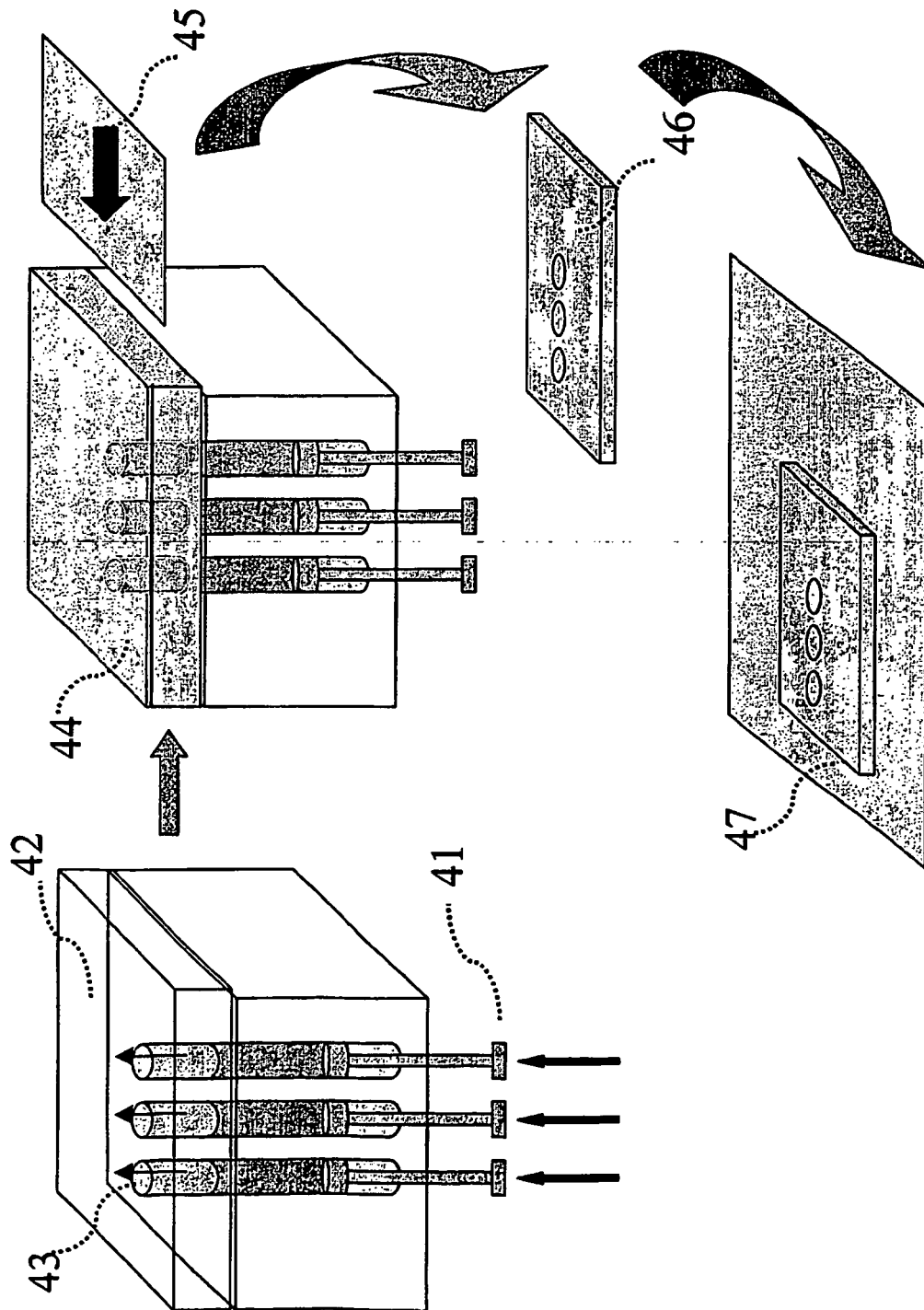


Figure 4

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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